

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp. 22-24 (72-79). Today: Partly  
y's temp. 24-26 (75-79). LONDON:  
With rain. Temp. 22-24 (72-79). TOMORROW:  
Moderate. Temp. 22-24 (72-79). CHAN-  
GEABLE. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 22-24  
Temp. 24-26 (75-79).  
OFFICIAL WEATHER—CONTINUED

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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974

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TALKS — Some of the delegates to the nine-nation oil meeting in Cairo at which the boycott of the Netherlands was lifted. Identified were: Sheikh Ahmed

Zaki Yamani (extreme left) of Saudi Arabia, who chaired the meeting, and the host, Egypt's Ahmed Hilal (second from right), who is flanked by two of his staff aides.

## Arab Oil Nations End Dutch Embargo

AIRO, July 10 (UPI) — Arab ministers unanimously agreed yesterday to lift an embargo on oil products to the Netherlands, officially ending the oil ban imposed 38 weeks ago. Western nations considered to have been pro-Israel in October's Middle East war. The decision was reached with a debate at a 15-minute session of oil ministers and representatives of nine Arab nations, all whom belong to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries at the Nile Hilton Hotel.

The communiqué approved by Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates said:

"As an expression of the concern of the Arab countries for a united European entity and in appreciation of the desired relations between the Arab nations and the European community,

the Arab ministers of petroleum have unanimously decided to lift the embargo on Holland."

The Netherlands is a member of the European Economic Community.

In The Hague, a spokesman for the Rotterdam port authority said today's decision could bring down oil prices for European customers.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S., Russians Hold A-Tests In Same Day

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI) — The United States and the Soviet Union today conducted underground nuclear weapon tests a week after they signed an agreement to limit such tests to 150 kilotons.

The U.S. test was understood to be a little less than 150 kilotons, while the Soviet test was believed to be more than 150 kilotons. The Soviet test was not a violation of the treaty, since the agreement was that the ban on tests of more than 150 kilotons did not go into effect for another 21 months.

The Soviet test was announced yesterday and described as a "spontaneous" test. It was held this morning at the Nevada test site in the desert and was believed to be a warhead test for the new neutronium missile, called Minuteman-4.

The Soviet test went unnoticed but was picked up by the Karlsruhe seismological observatory in Germany. The Norwegian observatory said the test was a powerful subterranean explosion somewhere in the eastern part of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

At 5:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, the Soviet test was announced by the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The test was a "spontaneous" test. It was held this morning at the Nevada test site in the desert and was believed to be a warhead test for the new neutronium missile, called Minuteman-4.

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As Provisional Chief of State

## Franco Weighs Naming Juan Carlos

By Miguel Acea

MADRID, July 10 (UPI) — Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, who is hospitalized with pneumonia in his right leg, to consider signing a decree naming Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 36, provisional chief of state.

Informed sources said Mr. Arias Navarro and Rodriguez de Valcarcel, president of the parliament, took to Gen. Franco a draft of the decree which would permit the prince to take over from the Caudillo, who entered Generalissimo Francisco Franco Hospital yesterday for treatment of pneumonia.

Gen. Franco, who has been receiving visits from cabinet ministers, members of his family, and military and political associates, conferred with the prince for more than an hour last night. The Caudillo had a bedside meeting with Mr. Arias Navarro this morning.

The Spanish media today disclosed that the prince, whom Gen. Franco designated as his successor nearly five years ago, would not be crowned, however, and would relinquish power to Gen. Franco if he should recover.

Gen. Franco, whose condition was described in hospital medical reports as improving, was said to be studying the measure.

Under the Spanish constitution, as amended three years ago,

played photographs of Gen. Franco arriving at the hospital fully dressed and in bedroom slippers. Hospital communiqués gave nonmedical details of the Caudillo's condition.

Doctors had considered surgery, but the operation, tentatively scheduled for this morning, was canceled when Gen. Franco's condition apparently responded to anti-coagulants. One of his doctors, however, said it would be at least another 24 hours before a prognosis could be made. Other doctors predicted he would be out of the hospital within five days.

Government sources said that on Saturday, as soon as it was learned that Gen. Franco was sick, Premier Arias Navarro ordered a study of the constitutional provision empowering him to take steps to name the prince acting chief of state during the Caudillo's illness.

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## Going Is Great To Many in U.K.

LONDON, July 10 (UPI) — More than four million Britons are determined to leave the country and another 4.5 million are considering emigrating, according to an opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted by the Opinion Research Center for the London Evening Standard newspaper, showed that those wishing to emigrate were drawn mostly from the young and the better educated.

Like Mr. Marshall, Mr. Warren presided over the Supreme Court during a period of dramatic change in the character of American life. The Marshall court, at the inception of the republic, wrote upon a clean slate in giving vitality to the U.S. Constitution, and in delineating for itself a decisive role as a shaper of the national destiny.

Mr. Burger also said that, during his tenure, Mr. Warren had been "constantly available for consultation on the growing problems of the federal courts and his vice counsel was invaluable."

The Warren court adapted the institutions of a developing society to the needs of a fully developed nation, a great military and economic power in a world made intimate by scientific and technological advances altogether beyond the imagination of the Constitution's framers.

It may be misleading to designate a court by the name of a

By Timothy S. Robinson  
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP)

President Nixon, in written replies to defense questions said today that he never authorized the burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Nixon's responses, made voluntarily and under oath, were to six questions submitted by lawyers for the defendants who include John Ehrlichman, former chief domestic adviser to the President.

The written questions were sent to the White House last night after several weeks of negotiations between U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell and attorneys in the so-called "plumbers" case concerning what form the questions should take.

Judge Gesell, who emphasized that the questions went to the President as a request and not a judicial order, read Mr. Nixon's responses in court.

The President said that the special White House investigation unit—known as the "plumbers"—because their mission was to plug leaks to the news media—was authorized by him to stop the leaks, prevent future unauthorized disclosure of classified information and to prepare a history of past leaks.

Supervisory Control

"I instructed John D. Ehrlichman to exercise general supervisory control over the special investigative unit," the President said.

Mr. Nixon said that he was responding to the questions "as a matter of discretion and in the interests of justice."

The reading of the President's replies occurred after a fleeting appearance as a witness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who swore that he neither authorized nor had any knowledge of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg ordered in 1971.

The President's statements ended the testimony phase of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three other defendants, accused of conspiring to effect the illegal entry in September, 1971, into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The plumbers were seeking medical records to aid the preparation of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg, who two months earlier had leaked the secret Pentagon papers to the press.

In his responses, the President said that he did not learn of the break-in until March 17, 1973—about 18 months after it occurred. It was at this time that disclosure of the burglary began to lead to dismissal of charges against Mr. Ellsberg for leaking the documents.

Mr. Nixon was asked, "Did you ever authorize anyone on the White House staff to search the files of Dr. Fielding for information about Dr. Ellsberg, without a warrant or the permission of

Dr. Fielding, or to hire others to do so?"

"No," the President said.

Earlier today, Mr. Kissinger, who returned last night from an extended European tour after the Moscow summit, was asked only three questions.

William Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's chief defense counsel, who

had subpoenaed the secretary of state, asked him:

"Did you authorize David Young directly or indirectly to obtain a psychological profile on Daniel Ellsberg from the CIA?"

"I did not," Mr. Kissinger responded.

Assistant Watergate prosecutor Philip Bakes then asked:

"Apart from whether you authorized it, did you have any knowledge that such a profile was being done by the CIA?"

"I had no such knowledge," the secretary said.

"Did you have any knowledge whether there was a plan to obtain psychological information (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## In Written Response

# Nixon Testifies He Approved 'Plumbers,' But Not Break-In

By Timothy S. Robinson  
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The quote omitted in the White House transcript of that date—is in transcripts made by the House Judiciary Committee from the actual tapes of eight presidential conversations. The House panel transcripts were released yesterday. The committee obtained the tapes from a Watergate grand jury on March 26.

In the Judiciary Committee version of the same March 22 conversation, the President said former Attorney General John Mitchell argued that "we use flexibility... in order to get on with the cover-up plan." In the White House version, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Mitchell argued that "now we use flexibility in order to get off the cover-up line."

The hangout road's going to have to be rejected," he said in the Judiciary Committee transcript. The same portion in the White House version reads: "The hangout road (inaudible)."

The committee version of the White House tapes—obtained from higher quality equipment than used by the White House—reveals not only omissions from the White House versions but significant discrepancies, often seeming to damage the President's impeachment defense.

They also generally convey much more of an image of a chief executive in charge than do the White House transcripts, and of a President sometimes ambivalent but apparently ultimately moving to support the continuation of the cover-up.

*In Portugal Crisis***Spinola Asks Premier to Try Again**

By Henry Gziger

LISBON, July 10 (UPI).—Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos, who resigned with four ministers last night, was recalled today by President Antonio de Spinola in an effort to put the civilian coalition together again.

The major components of the coalition—Communists, Socialists and centrists—all declared themselves in favor of continuing. They were faced with the alternative of military rule that could

indefinitely postpone the effort to bring full democracy to Portugal.

[The Premier resigned when, after weeks of bickering and division within his government over economic and other policies, he failed to get all the powers he sought to enhance his authority and that of the chief of state. Three centrist ministers, including his deputy, Francisco da Cunha, and a military man close to the President, Lt. Col. Mario Firmino Miguel, the defense min-

ister, resigned in sympathy with him.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Palma Carlos said he would not return unless a national election was held as soon as possible to legitimize the presidency. He also demanded immediate promulgation of a provisional constitution and the right to name his own cabinet.]

It was thought possible that Gen. Spinola, who has not yet officially accepted Mr. Palma Carlos's resignation, would ask him to try again with a reshuffled cabinet in which the centrists would return in force and the leftists would lose some of their representation. It has been the latter group that has been the most critical of government action in the social and economic field.

But among the left and center-left there was a tendency to minimize the extent of the crisis. All members have an interest in continuing as a coalition so that the political timetable established by the armed forces would go through on schedule. Next March, a constituent assembly is scheduled to be chosen in Portugal's first free election in 50 years and, following the drawing up of a new constitution, the president will be elected.

A plan to move up the presidential election to autumn to enhance Gen. Spinola's authority was not accepted by the Council of State, the highest body on constitutional matters, although it did concede to the Premier some of the powers he sought. A major one was to make members of the cabinet responsible to him rather than directly to the Pres-

The armed forces appeared to day more secure in their role as the conscience of 25 million Ethiopians. Their 13-point blueprint for the 3,000-year-old feudal kingdom seems to have won widespread support.

"I think 99 per cent of the population will welcome this," a senior post office official said. His opinion was echoed in shops, cars and offices across the capital.

## Contact and Cooperation

The military announced that it intends to maintain contact and cooperation with the government of Premier Endalatchev Makonnen. This was necessary to "present proposals and ensure their implementation," it said.

The military pledged loyalty to the Emperor and promised that corrupt officials would be arrested, that labor laws would be improved, and that there would be no bloodshed.

The military intervention occurred 12 days ago out of impatience at the administration's slowness in implementing reforms promised after the armed forces uprising in February. One of the main actions has been the arrest of those considered either hostile to change or suspected of corruption.

## Test of Strength

The arrest issue has become symbolic of what is seen here as a test of strength between conservative diehards and the military.

The most wanted man is Ras Mesfin Sileshi, a powerful land-owner and a close adviser to the Emperor. He is reputed to be able to muster a private army of

## Pakistan Bus Crash

RAWALPINDI, July 10 (UPI).—Two buses, one bound for a religious shrine, collided and burst into flames near Multan in Pakistan's Punjab Province yesterday, police said. They said 22 persons burned to death, including eight children, and 24 others were injured.

**Arab Oil Nations Vote to Lift Embargo on the Netherlands**

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa and Rhodesia because of what the Arabs, in support of black African unity, have called their "racist colonial policies."

Salem Rizkallah, under secretary of state and counselor at the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum, said there was no discussion at today's meeting on any change in attitude toward

**Italy Charges 31 Rightists With Civil War Plot**

BRESCIA, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—Italian magistrates investigating Italy's recent outbreak of rightist violence yesterday took the unprecedented step of charging neo-fascists with planning a civil war.

All but two of the 32 neo-fascists charged yesterday—members of an organization called the Revolutionary Action Government—are already in jail on previous charges connected with political violence.

Justice officials said that the new charges are against Milan businessman Carlo Pumagalli and 10 others as ringleaders, and against 20 more as members of the organization.

Members of the group are accused of planning a "strategy of tension" ultimately aimed at triggering a civil war. The officials said it was the first time the charge—Article 266 of the Italian Penal Code—had been used.

The charges concern series of bomb attacks in the Milan-Brescia region from 1970 onwards. Mr. Pumagalli is alleged to have formed the organization which is accused of kidnapping Milen industrialist Aldo Cannavale last November to finance its activities with ransom money.

the nations of southern Africa.

At a separate meeting later in the day, the Arab organization's council of ministers—representing the nine states attending the morning session and Iraq—approved a resolution to start a \$1-billion investments company.

All Arab states will participate by purchasing stock shares in the firm, an OAPEC spokesman said, adding that the company will begin operations as soon as pending legal matters can be ironed out.

Other discussions will center on an energy report and the formation of a services company with a capital of about \$100 million for exploration and development of oil fields in Arab states, conference spokesman said.

Netherlands Welcomes Move

AMSTERDAM, July 10 (UPI).—Rotterdam, the world's largest port, jubilantly hoisted the flag over city hall today in response to reports that the Arab oil-producing nations had lifted the nine-month-old embargo on crude oil shipments to the Netherlands.

The Foreign Ministry said it had learned with satisfaction of reports that the embargo had been lifted, and a spokesman predicted that apart from benefits to the Dutch economy, "this decision will stimulate the development of good relations between Holland and the Arab world, as the Netherlands has always wanted."

Haiko J. Viersen, Rotterdam's city councilman for harbor and economic development, said:

"We hope that the normal functioning of Rotterdam harbor as Western Europe's most important oil terminal will soon be restored. At this moment we are only working on an 80 per cent basis. We hope to get the remaining 20 per cent back soon."

Rotterdam, which depends heavily on oil traffic, has lost about \$4 billion in port duties since the embargo went into effect.

**Swiss Set Limits To Immigration Beginning Aug. 1**

BERN, July 10 (AP).—Switzerland yesterday decided to limit immigration of foreign workers and end privileges for foreign doctors and teachers beginning Aug. 1.

The measure taken by the Federal Council, the Swiss seven-man cabinet, aims at stabilizing the growing number of foreigners now over a million in a population of 5.2 million.

The privileged foreigners were allowed to come to Switzerland and take jobs freely exempt from work-permit restrictions imposed on other foreigners, except diplomats and international civil servants.

Out of 31,000 arrivals in 1973, 26,000 were doctors, health and education workers and artists.

The government revoked their work-permit immunity and limited total immigration from Aug. 1 to July 31 next year to 30,500.

The authorities want to stabilize the foreign population at 1,000,000 by the end of 1976 and then begin reducing it gradually.

Willy Eisenschitz

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—Willy Eisenschitz, 85, an Austrian-born French landscape painter, died Monday. Mr. Eisenschitz, whose landscapes were acquired by several French museums, settled in Paris in 1912 and was married to the French painter Claire Bertrand.

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has asked for postponement of the Egyptian-Soviet ministerial talks scheduled for Monday until October. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced today.

He said President Anwar Sadat had received an urgent message from Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev requesting the postponement.

**Moscow Postpones Talks With Egyptians**

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He said President Anwar Sadat had received an urgent message from Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev requesting the postponement.

**Turkey Rejects Greek Protest on Aegean Oil Hunt**

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey has rejected a Greek note protesting its seismic survey for oil on the Aegean seabed, a government spokesman said today.

He said Kamaran Gurur, Turkey's ambassador to Athens, handed the Greek Foreign Ministry a reply to the Greek note of June 15.

"Turkey has conducted scientific research on what it considers its own continental shelf according to international law," the spokesman quoted the reply as saying.

The Greek note said the area where the Turkish Navy vessel Canderli carried out seismic surveys last month comprises the territorial waters of Greek islands dotting the Aegean Sea. Turkey says the area is part of its own continental shelf.

Both nations have demonstrated they carried out naval maneuvers in the area.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit has said the Canderli's research program will continue as planned.

Oil industry sources said a research ship belonging to the American Geophysical Survey Co. was en route from Egypt to Turkey today to join oil company research in the Aegean. The company recently agreed to collaborate with Turkey's National Petroleum Co. in the search for oil in the Aegean and Black Seas.

Turkish Exercise

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey is conducting military exercises in the Aegean Sea for the second time in less than a month, a communiqué said.

Both Turkey and Greece held exercises there last month.

Before Mr. Kissinger's ap-

**Differ From White House Version****Nixon Is Linked to Cover-Up In House Inquiry Transcripts**

(Continued from Page 1)

thing they could to impede and obstruct the investigation."

For all the discrepancies in the Judiciary Committee and White House versions, both depict a President frequently contradicting his discussion of Watergate options. For example, immediately after he had instructed Mr. Mitchell, Dean and Mr. Haldeman to "stomewall it" in the March 22 conversation, the President said:

"On the other hand, uh, I

would prefer, as I said to you,

that you do it the other way. And I would particularly prefer to do

it that other way if it's going to

come out that way anyhow."

The President responds: "About a lot of things."

In the White House version,

Mr. Nixon, speaking unclearly

about giving money to Hunt said:

"But at the moment, don't you

agree it's better to get the Hunt

thing that's there?"

The Judiciary panel version has

the President said without evident

ambiguity: "But at the moment

don't you agree that you'd better

get the Hunt thing?" I mean

that's worth it, at the moment."

The Judiciary panel version has

Mr. Nixon saying to Dean about

the "hangout road":

"Well, what about the hangout

thing?" he asked Dean.

"Uh, it's too late to, frankly,

to go the hangout road? Yes, it is."

In the White House version, the

"hangout road" is omitted:

"Hangout Road."

When Dean responded, "I think

it is," the President in the judici

ary version said: "The hangout

roads going to have to be re

jected. I, same, I understand, it

was rejected." The White House

version omitted all but "the hang

out road."

The House committee chairman,

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J.

said the transcripts were "nearly

the same" in both versions, but

the committee released a 131-page

comparison of the conflicting pas

sages.

The release of the transcripts

by the committee was sharply at

tacked by White House Press Sec

retary Ronald Ziegler as a

"hypocritical campaign" against

President Nixon.

"They have chosen the public

relations route which will focus

the news media only on one sec

tion of the tapes," Mr. Ziegler

said. "They should release the full

body of evidence all together," all

at once and not in piecemeal

fashion."

The committee may do just

that later this week when several

thousand pages of evidence are

expected to be released.

Some of the presidential con

versations follow, with the Judiciary

Committee and White House ver

sions omitted all but "the hang

out road."

"Reasorable Time"

In both the judiciary panel and

White House versions of a Feb.

28, 1973, conversation, the Pres

ident asked: "Dean whether the

Watergate defendants expected

to get the hangout roads the

same?"

Con-

ran,

**St. Clair Hints President May Defy It**

By Lesley Orlinger

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—President Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair, said today that he did not know when the President would issue a Supreme Court order to stop over subpoenaed White House tapes.

Mr. St. Clair made it clear the President was at least giving the option of defying the court.

He also made clear what the defendant's explanation would be if he defied the court's interest.

Speaking to reporters at the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment proceedings, Mr. St. Clair's lawyer remarked that it will take some time—perhaps months—to process the tapes question.

It would require some time, went on "if the President is tried to be by the court and examines it is in the public best to do so." The question, he added, "has yet been decided."

Mr. St. Clair, who had declined

**questioned on Cover-Up**

**Titchell, Before House Unit, S 'Genius at Not Recollecting'**

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—Former Attorney General John Titchell reportedly fended off charges today with House impeachment investigators.

"He's trying to get the benefit of the Fifth Amendment without using it," commented Rep. John Bilezikian, D-Oaho, about Mr. Titchell's testimony before a closed session of the House Judiciary Committee.

He doesn't recall things," said Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y. "It's a genius at not recollecting."

Mr. Titchell reportedly told the committee that he did not wish to plead the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination, but rather he wanted to prejudice its right to a fair trial in the Watergate covering case. The size of whether questioning could be limited apparently was resolved.

**Demands Disclosed**

It was the cover-up that the committee wanted to know about. The panel was interested in the events of March 21, 1973, the day President Nixon and aides discussed demands for money from Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. and also the day \$75,000 was delivered to Hunt's lawyer, William Bitman.

The cover-up indictment listed among the overt acts in the alleged conspiracy a telephone conversation between Mr. Mitchell and H. R. Haldeman, the White House staff chief at the time, at 12:30 p.m. on March 21.

But Mr. Mitchell told the committee that the telephone call



James St. Clair

to even discuss the matter for months, hinted Monday, that the President might not consider himself completely bound by a high court ruling.

But yesterday he was more ex-

plicit. As a result, he raised the prospect of a constitutional collision that would be unprecedented in the nation's history. For although at least one former President — Franklin Roosevelt — is known to have considered defying the Supreme Court, no president, as far as is known, has ever actually done so.

Defiance of the Supreme Court would undoubtedly be considered a ground for impeachment, by many in Congress.

The President's possible response to a Supreme Court ruling against him has been a matter of speculation for months.

Last fall, when the Watergate prosecution was pursuing its first subpoenas against Mr. Nixon, calling for tapes of nine Watergate-related conversations, the White House had a standard response: The President would comply with a "definitive" court ruling.

**Appeals Court Decides**

White House spokesmen would never expand upon that statement. But in October, after the U.S. Court of Appeals here ordered Mr. Nixon to comply with that initial prosecution subpoena, the President ultimately did announce that he would comply with the court's ruling rather than appeal it.

He made the announcement through one of his lawyers, Charles Wright, who asserted, "This President does not defy the law."

When the Watergate prosecution issued the subpoenas that is now before the Supreme Court, calling for tapes and records of 64 conversations, the White House was asked again whether the President would abide by a court ruling.

Neither Mr. Nixon's lawyers nor his spokesmen would answer, nor would they explain their refusal to answer.

Some observers interpreted the refusal as a sign that damaging material was on the subpoenaed tapes. Another common interpretation was that the President was simply buying time.

When Mr. St. Clair appeared before the Supreme Court Monday, he still seemed reluctant to reveal how the President might respond to the court.

He was asked at one point whether he was "still leaving it up to this court to decide it." "Yes, in a sense," he responded. "In what sense?" he was asked.

**Constitutional Duties**

"In the sense that this court has the obligation to determine the law," Mr. St. Clair replied. "The President also has an obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

A few questions later, he remarked, "This is being submitted to this court for guidance and judgment with respect to the law."

The justices did not press him on the point and, as a result, he did not say just what he meant by "the President's obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

Yesterday a reporter, after hearing Mr. St. Clair's estimate that it might take two months to process the tapes, asked whether the lawyer was implying that Mr. Nixon had now decided to comply with the court should it rule against him.

No, Mr. St. Clair said, he had not intended to imply that at all. "I really don't know," he said.

**Expectations on Decision**

The general expectation here is that the court will decide against Mr. Nixon, at least on the subpoena issue if not on the second question, of whether the Watergate grand jury was empowered to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

The other potential confrontation between a president and the court came in 1953, when the court was considering the "gold case," a complicated lawsuit involving the abrogation of the promise to pay gold to bondholders.

President Roosevelt, having expected an adverse decision, had prepared what the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. terms "a dissent of his own" in the shape of a set of proclamations and orders nullifying an adverse Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Schlesinger had prepared a radio speech to the nation to advise them of his action. But by a 5-to-4 vote, the court made the speech unnecessary.

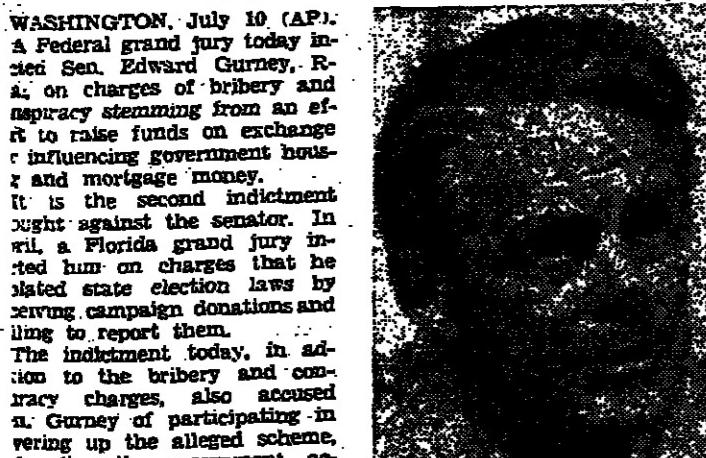
In return for the contributions, HED would be pressured to give favored treatment to those contractors and developers in awarding contracts for government sponsored housing and mortgage insurance, the indictment asserted.

The indictment listed 115 overt acts as part of the conspiracy and said \$233,160 was paid by the unindicted co-conspirators either to a Gurney aide or to organizations linked to the senator.

The scheme allegedly was born at a Jan. 1971 meeting at Sen. Gurney's home in Winter Park. At that meeting the indictment said, Sen. Gurney, Mr. Groot, Mr. Bastian and the two Florida party officials, Earl Crittenton and George Anderson, discussed a fund-raising operation and decided to hire Larry Williams to carry it out.

Williams pleaded guilty last February to federal charges of income tax evasion and aiding a former U.S. government housing official in accepting a bribe. He was sentenced to a year in prison.

The indictment was brought in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville and announced by the Justice Department in Washington.

**Sen. Gurney Is Indicted in Plot linked to Influence-Peddling**

Sen. Edward Gurney

He faces maximum penalties, if convicted on all counts, of 45 years in prison.

The indictment charged all six defendants with conspiring since December, 1970, to raise funds for Sen. Gurney from building contractors and developers who deal with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

"Absolute Innocence"

In a statement, Sen. Gurney said, "I maintain my absolute innocence of any wrongdoing. I have an abiding faith in the American system of justice and firmly believe that I will be proved innocent of any wrongdoing."

The specific charges against Sen. Gurney, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, are one count of conspiracy, one count of bribery, one count of giving unlawful compensation and four counts of making false clarifications to a grand jury.

Sen. Gurney's former administrative assistant, James Groot, and his former executive assistant, sept. Bastian, also were indicted. So were two Florida political party officials and two officials in the Florida Housing and Urban Development Department.

Forty-two other persons were named as unindicted co-conspirators.

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**Ceausescu and Tito Visit Site of Talks**

VIENNA, July 10 (Reuters).—President Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu left Bucharest for Romania's Black Sea coast Sunday to continue their talks. The Yugoslav leader, who arrived in Bucharest Monday for a four-day state visit, traveled with Mr. Ceausescu aboard the Romanian leader's private airplane. The Romanian press agency reported. They were accompanied by their premiers and foreign ministers.

**Ixon Keeps Options Open on Court**

ASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—President Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair, said today that he did not know when the President would issue a Supreme Court order to stop over subpoenaed White House tapes.

Mr. St. Clair made it clear the President was at least giving the option of defying the court.

He also made clear what the defendant's explanation would be if he defied the court's interest.

Speaking to reporters at the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment proceedings, Mr. St. Clair's lawyer remarked that it will take some time—perhaps months—to process the tapes question.

It would require some time, went on "if the President is tried to be by the court and examines it is in the public best to do so."

The question, he added, "has yet been decided."

Mr. St. Clair, who had declined



Associated Press

GREETED BY WIFE—Nancy Kissinger welcoming Henry Kissinger at a military airport on his return from European tour.

**Nixon and Kissinger Report On Summit to Congressmen**

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).

President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefed Democratic and Republican congressional leaders today on the Moscow summit meeting and the law.

At home without making major concessions in Moscow.

However, such criticism was not reflected in the comments from some of the 21 legislators who attended this morning's briefing.

Vermont's Sen. George Aiken, dean of Senate Republicans and a veteran member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he found the report—which covered both the Moscow meeting and Mr. Nixon's Middle East trip—"interesting and satisfactory."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said while he looked for no U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit nuclear offensive weapons "any time soon," the President and Mr. Kissinger gave a better explanation of why we couldn't get anything" at the Moscow summit than any he had heard before. He would not elaborate.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., said the President admitted that some agreements he signed in Moscow were "rather minuscule" but they all contributed to an "easing of the atmosphere."

Sen. Stennis said the President had his trip "most useful" and had again expressed the hope Congress will approve his proposed trade bill which among other things would give trade concessions to Moscow. That provision faces strong opposition in the Senate.

The justices did not press him on the point and, as a result, he did not say just what he meant by "the President's obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

After the two-hour closed session, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told newsmen that the President and Mr. Kissinger were "very pleased with the results of the summit."

He added: "So am I."

A reporter asked whether the President had discussed his promises to provide nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel for peaceful uses, and Sen. Mansfield said it "never came up—we didn't have time."

Mr. Kissinger, who returned last night from a post-summit tour of Western European capitals, reported on the status of the Atlantic alliance. Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said afterward that U.S.-Europe relations "are better than they have been in a decade." Sen. Mansfield added that Mr. Nixon and the secretary of state "think NATO is in the best shape ever."

Some critics have said the summit meeting between Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev really had accomplished little because the President was weakened by the Watergate scandal and the need to build up his popularity

in the atmosphere.

Sen. Scott said the President called his trip "most useful" and had again expressed the hope Congress will approve his proposed trade bill which among other things would give trade concessions to Moscow. That provision faces strong opposition in the Senate.

He added the need to match Soviet arms sales and to maintain "continuing access" to oil.

SAIGON, July 10 (UPI).—

Army commandos raided Communist strongholds deep in the jungle near the Laos border and blew up a petroleum pipeline between Hanoi and base areas in South Vietnam, military sources said yesterday.

The daylight action yesterday severed the pipeline 290 miles north of Saigon at a point where the line crosses from the Laotian sanctuary into North Vietnamese base areas in South Vietnam, military sources said.

Officers said the pipeline runs from Hanoi into Laos, through that supposedly neutral country, and ends about 80 miles north of Saigon.

The raid should make supplies of oil and gasoline for Communist

**Year's Sales Of U.S. Arms At \$8.5 Billion**

100 % Increase Cited; Most to Mideast, Iran

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The United States sold some \$8.5 billion in arms for the fiscal year that ended last month, almost double the arms sales for the previous fiscal year and almost \$2 billion more than all the arms sold or given away by all nations in 1971, according to Pentagon estimates.

The bulk of U.S. arms sales, some \$7 billion, went to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. This total does not include the \$1.5 billion in arms provided free of charge to Israel plus several million dollars in arms grants to Jordan and Lebanon.

While the United States remains the world's leading arms supplier, other nations are also selling more.

Pentagon estimates for arms sales in 1973 show the Soviet Union with over \$2 billion, its East European allies with over \$500 million and U.S. allies with over \$2 billion. French official sources have said French arms sales in 1973 amounted to \$1.5 billion. These figures are all expected to be higher for 1974, but official estimates are not yet available.

**Sales by Russia**

Soviet arms sales—Moscow does not provide free arms—went mainly to nations in the Middle East such as Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Arms control experts in the government estimate that worldwide arms sales in the 1970s thus far have about equaled total arms sales for all of the 1960s, even discounting for inflation.

The goal of the U.S. program, according to government sources, has been to pile up balance-of-payments dollars at least as much as to meet defense and diplomatic requirements.

The increase in U.S. arms sales, Pentagon and State Department officials said, has taken place without a policy review of the program and with decisions on specific contracts made on an ad hoc basis.

By law, Congress has authority only over arms sales covered by Defense Department sales credits and credit guarantees, about 15 per cent of the total. Congress has no voice and little knowledge of 85 percent of the effort involved.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said while he looked for no U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit nuclear offensive weapons "any time soon," the President and Mr. Kissinger gave a better explanation of why we couldn't get anything" at the Moscow summit than any he had heard before. He would not elaborate.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., said the President admitted that some agreements he signed in Moscow were "rather minuscule" but they all contributed to an "easing of the atmosphere."

Projected sales for the current fiscal year, according to Pentagon estimates, are \$830 million in Pentagon credit sales and guarantees of private sales, \$3.5 billion in Pentagon-sponsored cash sales, and about \$15 million in private commercial sales, for a total of nearly \$5 billion.

The U.S. arms are sold by thousands of civilian and military attachés and advisers. They tell prospective customers what is available and find out what the customers want. At the center of this network is the Defense Security Assistance Agency in the Pentagon.

The interest at the Pentagon in a meeting with Marshal Grechko centers on the possibility that both defense chiefs might come only after one or two meetings between senior U.S. and Soviet military commanders are held as a means to get the prospects for such a visit are also viewed with considerable interest.

Defense Department sources confirm that the potential advantages and disadvantages of such a meeting are now being weighed informally by Mr.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Thursday, July 11, 1974 \*

## St. Clair's Twists and Turns

Mr. James St. Clair's argument before the Supreme Court on President Nixon's behalf on Monday may have represented, as some would have it, an historical and therefore special moment in constitutional affairs. But, in another sense, it represented something very familiar and predictable. Mr. St. Clair was explaining to the justices the legal reasons that his client should not be compelled to produce taped evidence requested by the special prosecutor and subpoenaed by the federal District Court for use in the Watergate cover-up trial. What was familiar and predictable about this argument was that like all Mr. St. Clair's other arguments it led the listener into a maze of illogic and a thicket of non sequiturs—unless one shared the same objective that he and the President do. That objective can be generally stated as keeping Mr. Nixon unaccountable and out of harm's way, and in particular as protecting him against the reach of the impeachment process now under way in Congress.

It is in terms of this larger objective—rather than the constitutional aspects of the contest over tapes between the special prosecutor and the President—that we would like to examine Mr. St. Clair's arguments. For the common denominator of all of them seemed to be the same heads-I-win-tails-you-lose reasoning that has characterized the President's defense against impeachment all along the line. Consider the answers that have been given to those charged with rendering justice in the Watergate affair, with particular respect to Mr. Nixon's own conduct of office:

The President, we are told, is beyond the reach of the federal courts. He is vulnerable only to the impeachment proceedings of Congress. However, it just so happens, in his view, that the Congress can only impeach the President for an indictable criminal offense, of the kind ordinarily passed upon by the federal courts. How then, is anyone to judge whether he has committed an indictable offense? When a grand jury, mindful of the claims that he could not be reached by its indictment processes, named him an unindicted co-conspirator, Mr. Nixon's re-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Soviet-U.S. Park?

The communiqué that followed the recent Nixon-Brezhnev summit talks included a section on environmental protection which has received too little notice. The pronouncement was important not for its concrete proposals but because its inclusion showed renewed recognition that it will take more than arms control and diplomacy to assure man's future on this planet.

The natural areas in each country to be set aside as "biosphere reserves" are to be used for the scientific study of particular ecosystems as part of the man and biosphere program of UNESCO. The results of such research will be shared, to the end that both nations may act more soundly to protect the integrity of the planetary environment. The agreement increases the probability that not

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Trudeau's Triumph

Mr. Trudeau has emerged triumphant from an election which was forced upon him by the opposition parties, and which throughout the campaign he protested was unnecessary. The Canadian electorate showed itself bored and even resentful and at the polls has decisively rebuffed those who were spoiling for a fight which they imagined would dispose finally of Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau has now taken back the majority over all other parties combined which he lost in his lackluster campaign of 1972. It is of course a rather smaller majority than in the days of "Trudeaumania," but, like Mr. Pearson before him, he would at a pinch be able to get support from the diminished Social Credit faction, and he seems set for a further five years of power.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

### Shifts in Britain

Mr. Mayhew's defection from the Labor to the Liberal camp in Parliament, in conjunction with the latest opinion poll from the Opinion Research Center which suggests that the principal political parties are again neck and neck, must cause Mr. Wilson concern. Of course, he will not show it in public. And he could quite properly maintain that too much attention should not be paid to a single opinion poll. He could also suggest that Mr. Mayhew has been at odds with the Labor leadership for years and doesn't matter much. It may be however—and this is what will worry Mr. Wilson—that we are beginning to see a drift of "moderate" sentiment away from the Labor party. This could hurt.

Nor would it be difficult to find reasons for such a trend. Threats of sweeping social and economic changes, which seem in no way related to what ordinary people care about, and which would benefit only militant

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

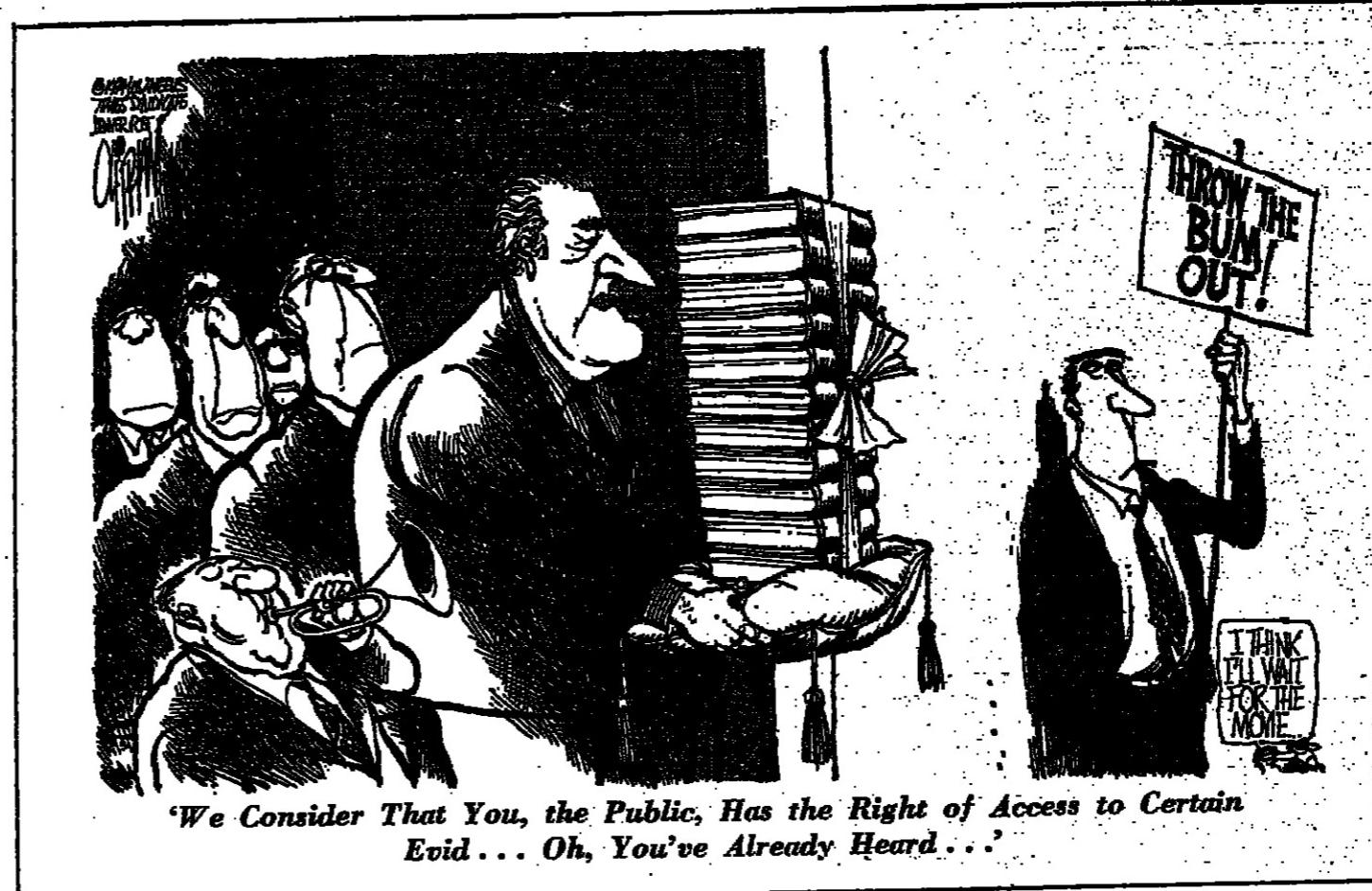
July 11, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Grand Duke Cesarevich died unexpectedly today at Abbas Touman, in the Caucasus. An official dispatch from Abbas Touman says that the Grand Duke George died in consequence of a violent and sudden hemorrhage in the throat. The late Grand Duke was the brother of the Tsar Nicholas II.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1924

NEW YORK.—The Democratic National Convention has completed its labors and Gov. Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, brother of the Great Commoner, is the man who, as vice-presidential nominee, will wage the fight for Democratic victory at the polls beside Mr. John W. Davis. The Governor is very popular in the Midwest.



## The Symbols, the Ideals and the Courts

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**—On the way to the Watergate trials on Pennsylvania Avenue and to the House and Senate on Capitol Hill these steaming July days, it is hard to avoid the contrast between the enduring symbols and ideals of the republic and the petty maneuverings of the contemporary politicians.

We are not suggesting that there is no legal or constitutional validity to Mr. St. Clair's presentation to the court. And still less would we deny a certain brilliance in his strategy. By the very illogic of his argument—by its dazzling twists and turns—it admirably fits the all too familiar pattern of delay and denial which has for so long constituted the President's best hope and main defense against the impeachment proceedings in the House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

sonal in tone, studded with charges of personal bad faith. And this mood of frustration is now extending beyond the Watergate trials to the disputes over prices, inflation, the stock market, and the control of military arms.

Even Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate, called on the President publicly this week to summon a White House conference on the economy because, he said, "neither Congress nor the administration is doing a damn thing."

Henry Kissinger complains publicly about the pace of the negotiations on the control of strategic weapons. "One of the questions we have to ask ourselves as a country," he remarked the other day, "is—what in the name of God is strategic superiority? What do we do with it?"

He added that both the United States and the Soviet Union "have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint, and that is not a thought that comes naturally to military people on either side."

Secretary of Defense Schlesinger replies to this that the civilians are in control of this government, "there is no problem with the military." Meanwhile, Sen. Fulbright blames Congress and the Pentagon for opposing the policy of détente with Moscow and being out of touch with the people of the country. And Sen. Jackson lashes back at Fulbright with the retort that Fulbright must be the one who is out of touch since he was so badly defeated in his bid for reelection.

In this situation it is not quite clear who, if anybody, is "in control" of this government. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has been warning that, "if long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate would threaten the very foundation of our society."

This week, the National Bank of Cleveland raised its prime rate to a record 12.25 percent, and stock prices fell to their lowest levels since 1970. Yet the President, who went off to Florida after his long trips to the Middle East, is going off again this week for 10 days at his other house in San Clemente.

Meanwhile, there is confusion here over who is in charge of the economy—Kenneth Rush, the President's new economic counselor, William E. Simon, his new secretary of the Treasury, or Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget—but Dr. Herbert Stein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, at least claims to have found the real culprit for the inflation. The American people are to blame, he said, because they didn't want the tax increases over the last 10 weeks that the nation needed.

In this general mood of recklessness, the courts are the one cool spot in town. The President's lawyer is telling the Supreme Court that it should stay out of the impeachment process and leave it to the House, though he insists on being in on the House's inquiry himself. But the Supreme Court is in on it now, and that makes Washington feel a little better.

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## Censorship and Persecution

By George F. Will

**WASHINGTON**.—In Moscow, Mr. Nixon embarrassingly and almost pathetically referred to détente as largely the product of his "personal relationship" with Leonid Brezhnev.

It might seem odd that a president, even one fighting impeachment and trying to convince an understandably skeptical public that he is indispensable to peace, should solicit public enthusiasm for his "personal relationship" with the commandant of the Gulag Archipelago. But these are odd times, as the summit demonstrated even before it started.

As Mr. Nixon prepared to fly to Moscow there were numerous reports that Brezhnev was preparing for Mr. Nixon's arrival by ordering wholesale arrests of the most conspicuously brave Jewish dissenters. Mr. Nixon gave no sign that he thought that anything untoward was happening.

Here was the leader of the free world placidly packing his toothbrush for a trip that he knew was being produced as his first (and, as it turned out, its most important) result the wholesale persecution of people whose only crime is adherence to principles of freedom.

It would have been an act of simple decency, and a useful political and diplomatic stroke,

for Mr. Nixon to have made use of his "personal relationship" with Brezhnev by explaining to him that the arrests must stop or the summit would stop.

This would have demonstrated to an understandably skeptical American public that Mr. Nixon is not dead to all feelings of disgust about the bullying use of state power. And it would have demonstrated to an understandably skeptical Brezhnev that there is some Soviet behavior for which Mr. Nixon is tolerant in the name of détente.

But Mr. Nixon either did not dare or did not care to use his personal relationship with Brezhnev to stop the arrests that his own trip was causing.

Aside from Mr. Nixon's non-response to the persecution of the Jews, the most interesting aspect of the summit was the brutal Soviet censorship of all U.S. television broadcasts from Moscow concerning the persecution.

It is interesting that Brezhnev's controlled press, in translating Mr. Nixon's remark about the importance of the "personal relationship," gave Mr. Nixon a taste of censorship. The Soviet press dropped the word "personal" so that Mr. Nixon's remark would be read as just a reference to the relationship between two nations.

All—or None

One reason Brezhnev arrested the Jews was to try to keep them away from American journalists.

One reason Brezhnev censored the broadcasts to America is that he knew that he could do it without provoking a protest from Mr. Nixon, whose opinion of the press is no secret to Brezhnev.

The U.S. television correspondents should have insisted that the Moscow authorities transmit the stories about the dissidents before transmitting all those stories about Mr. Nixon and Brezhnev drinking toasts to détente.

The directionless inquiry prepared a void which has now been filled by the worst kind of partnership. In the absence of a strong case, Republicans in the Congress have been exposed to the pressure of the hard-core Nixonites in their own party. Some Democrats were tempted to make the case which the committee leadership was not making by improper means, such as leaks.

When it finally came to asserting its supreme right to manage the impeachment, the Congress was nowhere. Instead, the committee dedicated its job to the Supreme Court.

If the Congress failed to live up to its responsibility, those of us in television and the press did not do much better. Except in rare cases, the impeachment proceeding was not presented to the nation as the unfolding of a significant democratic institution.

Leaks came in their own with the usual result that important developments were often overlooked. The public, while not any more prone to support the President, came to have a jumpy and confused impression of what was actually happening. Thus there was nourished an overwhelming disposition to live down with the whole thing—a feeling which further promotes a willingness to leave the issue to the Supreme Court.

Thus the Supreme Court has assumed the national arbitership because other institutions have not risen to the challenge of impeachment. Not doubt the court will do the right thing, now as so often in the past.

The dependence on the court shows how much Watergate has become a tragedy for all of us. Mr. Nixon and his men have not only disgraced the presidency by their behavior. They have obviously made take Marxism seriously. It conditions their aspiration to détente, it enlarges them of the inevitable "underdevelopment" and eventual collapse of nations like ours.

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## Letters

### Need for Voices

As a by-product of the agony and shame which the President has brought to the American people, we are now faced with another grave revelation—one that Congress is completely amoral which is to say that the members of Congress either by choice or because of applied pressures have consistently failed fully and for the people.

HAROLD ONSTAD  
Orba, Spain

This suspicion has been growing upon us for the last year and more—now the reality cannot be escaped. The disgraceful conduct of the President should alone have aroused an immediate and indignant response from any reputable congressman. That it did not do so can only mean that loyalty to the man or to his party were dominant, or that the congressman himself was unable to appreciate and perform the tasks for which he was elected.

I think it is clear to the electorate that the quarrel over what are "impeachable offenses" is but a device to justify inaction on the part of those responsible for prosecution.

Mr. Rodino's careful consideration of the sensibilities of those few Republicans who might be expected to exercise moral judgments emphasizes the extent to which the party-line vote islix

ed within our legislative structure.

"Throw the rascals out!" has been a phrase which always amused rather than impressed. But perhaps the time has come to do just that. To get rid of all the root-bound incumbents with their compromised alliances and get some voices in Congress that can speak honestly, forcefully and for the people.

BETTY M. RAKER  
Brussels

If Mr. Nixon truly believes that he is vitally necessary to U.S. foreign policy and mankind's hopes for peace on earth, how naughty he was to go travelling to the Middle East against medical advice and at the risk of his life. It is one thing to disobey the courts quite another to disregard doctors' orders. Fortunately for him it is only the Congress and not the AMA which will eventually have to judge him.

NINA NEUSCHOTZ  
Sceillans, France

### Nixon's Risks

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## An Uneasy Position for High Court

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON**.—If the Supreme Court accepts the President's claim that he does not have to turn over subpoenaed material to the special prosecutor, then Mr. Nixon may well be immune from Watergate and free. If, as seems much more likely, the committee rules against Mr. Nixon, the impeachment is still on track.

So the Supreme Court has, in practice, become the whole game. For many reasons, nobody can be comfortable about that.

The impeachment process should engage the broadest political issues in the nation. Legitimate, itself, the right relation of the governed to those who rule, is at stake.

But the Supreme Court is a narrow body. Its membership is tiny. It is drawn from a particular, not to say peculiar, profession. It positively likes to settle issues on small points of law.

If nothing else, leaving the impeachment issue up to the Supreme Court is to put too much up to decision by an atypical group apt to reach its verdicts by a reasoning process remote from the thinking of most citizens.

As Felix Frankfurter wrote in the Dennis case, "courts are not representative bodies. They are not designed to be a good reflex of democratic society."

Already one confusion is apparent. As the central issue in the case now under consideration, the Supreme Court is deciding the right of the Watergate special prosecutor to have access to the White House tapes.

Meanwhile, there is confusion here over who is in charge of the economy—Kenneth Rush, the President's new economic counselor, William E. Simon, his new secretary of the Treasury, or Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget—but Dr. Herbert Stein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, at least claims to have found the real culprit for the inflation. The American people are to blame, he said, because they didn't want the tax increases over the last 10 weeks that the nation needed.

In this general mood of recklessness, the courts are the one cool spot in town. The President's lawyer is telling the Supreme Court that it should stay out of the impeachment process and leave it to the House, though he insists on being in on the House's inquiry himself. But the Supreme Court is in on it now, and that makes Washington feel a little better.

Because it is conducting an impeachment inquiry, not merely some criminal trials, the House Judiciary Committee has far more cogent claims on the White House tapes than the special prosecutor. But the committee's claims are going, in practice, to be decided by the arguments of the special prosecutor.

Probably not one citizen in a hundred will understand the distinction. So jurisdiction is the confounder that the President's counsel, James St. Clair, was able to argue Monday that the Supreme Court should not decide on the special prosecutor's claim because that would amount to improper intervention in the impeachment.

The reason for the passing of the impeachment buck to the Supreme Court is not in doubt. In fact, with the institutional impulse to join in, the White House, the whole Congress had tended to approach the impeachment issue defensively. Democratic leaders, especially Chairman Peter Rodino of the Judiciary Committee, have felt a primary obligation to show that they were not acting in a partisan fashion.

As a result they have organized an impeachment inquiry, impartial to the point of being almost directionless.

The directionless inquiry prepared a void which has now been filled by the worst kind of partnership. In the absence of a strong case, Republicans in the Congress have been exposed to the pressure of the hard-core Nixonites in their own party. Some Democrats were tempted to make the case which the committee leadership was not making by improper means, such as leaks.

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The dependence on the court shows how much Watergate has become a tragedy for all of us. Mr. Nixon and his men have not only disgraced the presidency by their behavior. They have obviously made take Marxism seriously. It conditions their aspiration to détente, it enlarges them



Earl Warren handing President Johnson his commission's report into the assassination of President Kennedy.

## Earl Warren, Chief Justice Of U.S. for 16 Years, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1) chief justice who is, after all, but "primum inter pares" among its members. But in the case of Mr. Warren, as in that of Marshall, the designation seems justified not alone as the mere indication of a time period but as a recognition of leadership and influence.

The court over which Mr. Warren presided was an extraordinarily vigorous one, replete with powerful personalities. He was surpassed by several of its members in legal learning, in felicity of expression, in depth of judicial perception and in philosophy. As administrator of the court's affairs, however, he gave the disparate justices a measure of unity and a sure sense of the tremendous political role the court had to play in its time.

In ceremonies marking the conclusion of Mr. Warren's term as chief justice and the installation of Warren Burger as his successor, President Nixon remarked: "Sixteen years have passed since the chief justice assumed his present position. These 16 years, without doubt, will be described by historians as years of greater change than any in our history."

Black Americans were clamoring for civil rights and for economic opportunity. Migration to the cities made the disproportionately rural representation in state legislatures seem altogether inequitable and anachronistic. Education, police authority, social institutions, media of communication, esthetic and moral values, even religion were all undergoing dramatic changes. The law, indeed the whole relation of the state to the individual, had to change with them. And it was over that transformation of the American community that the Warren court presided.

Mr. Warren was born in Los Angeles on March 19, 1891, the second child of a railroad worker named Mehlis Warren, brought to the United States in infancy from Norway. The name was anglicized to "Matt Warren."

Mr. Warren spent about three years in private practice after his graduation from law school and before he enlisted in the Army upon America's entry into World War I.

After his Army discharge, he obtained an appointment as a deputy in the Alameda County district attorney's office and remained a public employee until his retirement as chief justice of the United States.

Mr. Warren was elevated to the office of district attorney in 1925, and in the course of 13 years in that post, won a reputation as a crusading prosecutor, tough but compassionate and fair.

"The only way the racketeers can get control in any community," he once said, "is by alliance with politics, and control of your public officials, your courts, your sheriff, your police chief, your district attorney and other law enforcement agencies."

Mr. Warren was a strict law-and-order man, known much more for his personal probity and prosecutorial skill than for any sociological pioneering. During Prohibition, he became a teetotaler, not out of a dislike of drinking, but out of a disciplined sense of duty. "How can I drink bootleg liquor at a party on Sunday night?" he was quoted as having asked. "and then on Monday morning send my deputies to prosecute bootleggers?"

### Aligned With Right

Politically he was aligned with the right wing of the Republican party in California. He was an ardent champion of states' rights. An attorney general, he was vehement in his denunciation of Communist radicals, and as governor vociferously supported the decision—after the attack of Pearl Harbor—to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and put them in detention centers in the interior of the country.

He grew prodigiously in office, however. In 1945, during his first term as governor, he became convinced that California needed a state program of prepaid medical insurance. The California Medical Association fought it ferociously.

He undertook the reorganization of the state's antiquated department of mental hygiene, inaugurating a modernization of mental institutions which put California in the forefront in that field. He put through stringent legislation regulating lobbyists. He fought the petroleum interests to a standstill in obtaining enactment of an equitable high-

of states in the Senate, regardless of their size or population.

"Legislators," Mr. Warren wrote, "represent people, not acres or trees. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests . . . . The weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives."

The Warren court outraged conservative sensibilities in an additional area, the field of criminal law. During a decade or more, the court wrought a revolution in extending to defendants in state courts the protections guaranteed to them in federal courts by the Bill of Rights. Mr.

Warren's most signal contribution in this process was in regard to the admissibility of confessions. A confession, no matter how reliable, must be excluded from a criminal prosecution, he ruled. If it were obtained by coercion, threat or bribery of any sort.

"The abhorrence of society to the use of involuntary confessions," he wrote in *Spanier, New York*, decided in 1959, "does not turn alone on their inherent untrustworthiness. It also turns on the deep-rooted feeling that the police must obey the law, while maintaining the law, that in the end life and liberty can be as much endangered from illegal methods used to convict those thought to be criminals as from the actual criminals themselves."

The strongly held views of the chief justice regarding the rights of persons charged with crimes found its culmination in what was perhaps the most controversial of all his opinions, handed down in the *Miranda* case in 1966. The decision held that the police must warn any arrested person before questioning him in connection with a crime, that he has a right to remain silent; that any statement he makes may be used against him, and that he has a right to consult an attorney if

he is provided for him by the state if he cannot afford to hire one himself before or during any interrogation. Omission of any of those requirements would make a confession inadmissible.

Once he joined the court, the only major interruption in his work came when President Johnson persuaded him to become chairman of the Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy. The chief justice took that assignment reluctantly. He apparently believed that a member of the court should not engage in nonjudicial activities but had been convinced by Mr. Johnson that his per-

sonal prestige and the prestige of his office was needed to calm public fears that the investigation would be a whitewash. The report of the commission did much to quash fears that the assassination was part of a large conspiracy.

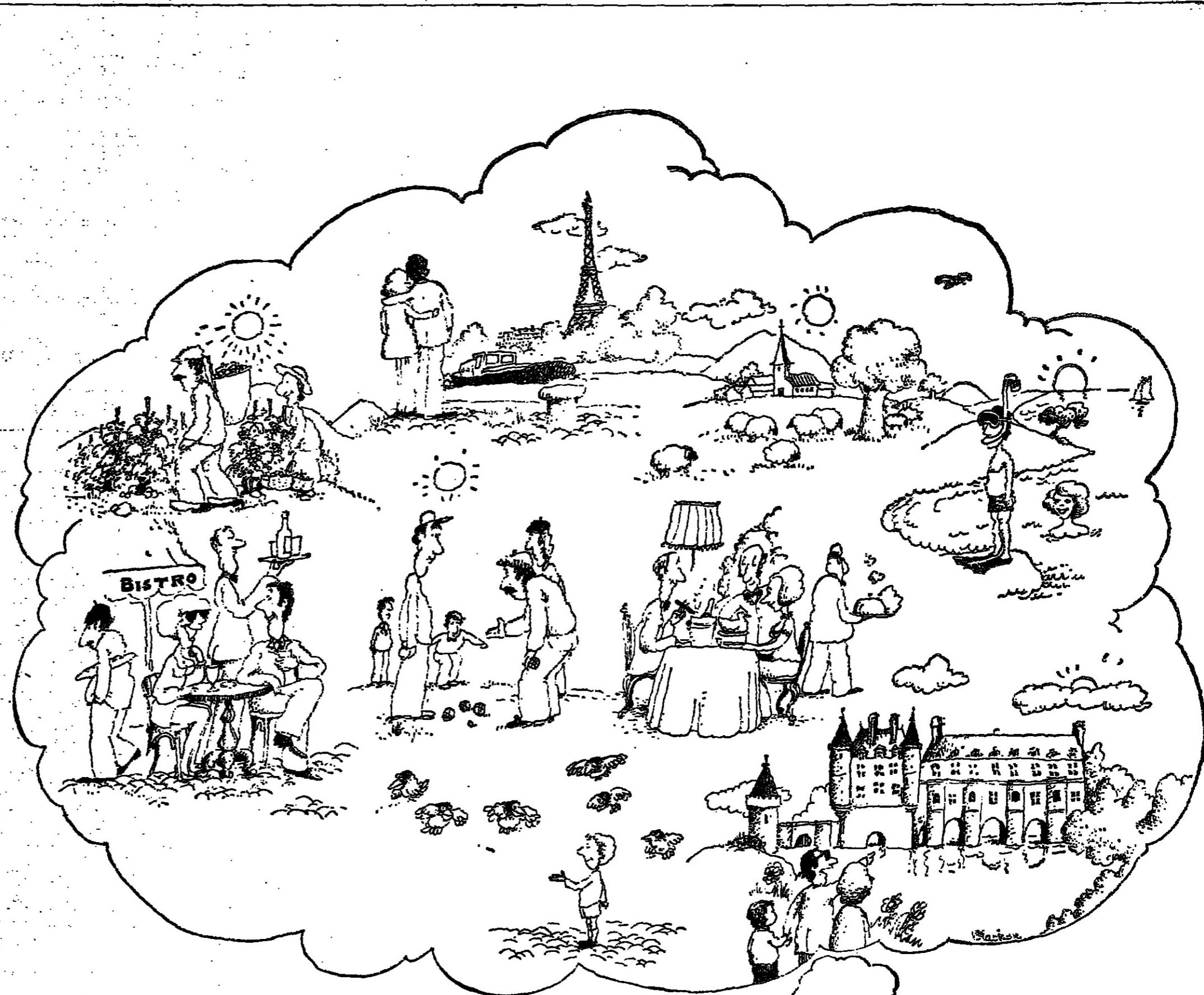
"The only reason I undertook the commission was the gravity of the situation," he recalled. "There was no way of holding a trial for Oswald [the President's assassin] was dead and the powers needed to have the facts of the killing brought out. But it isn't a good thing for a justice to undertake such duties."

Although many disputed or

disbelieved the commission's findings, Mr. Warren was unbaken, asserting: "No one has produced any facts that are contrary to the commission's conclusions."

The 10 months of the commission's work were "the unhappiest time of my life," he said, adding that "to review the terrible happenings of that assassination every day was a traumatic experience."

*Alan Barth recently retired as an editorial writer with the Washington Post. His latest book is "Prophets With Honor—Great Dissidents and Great Dissenters in the Supreme Court."*



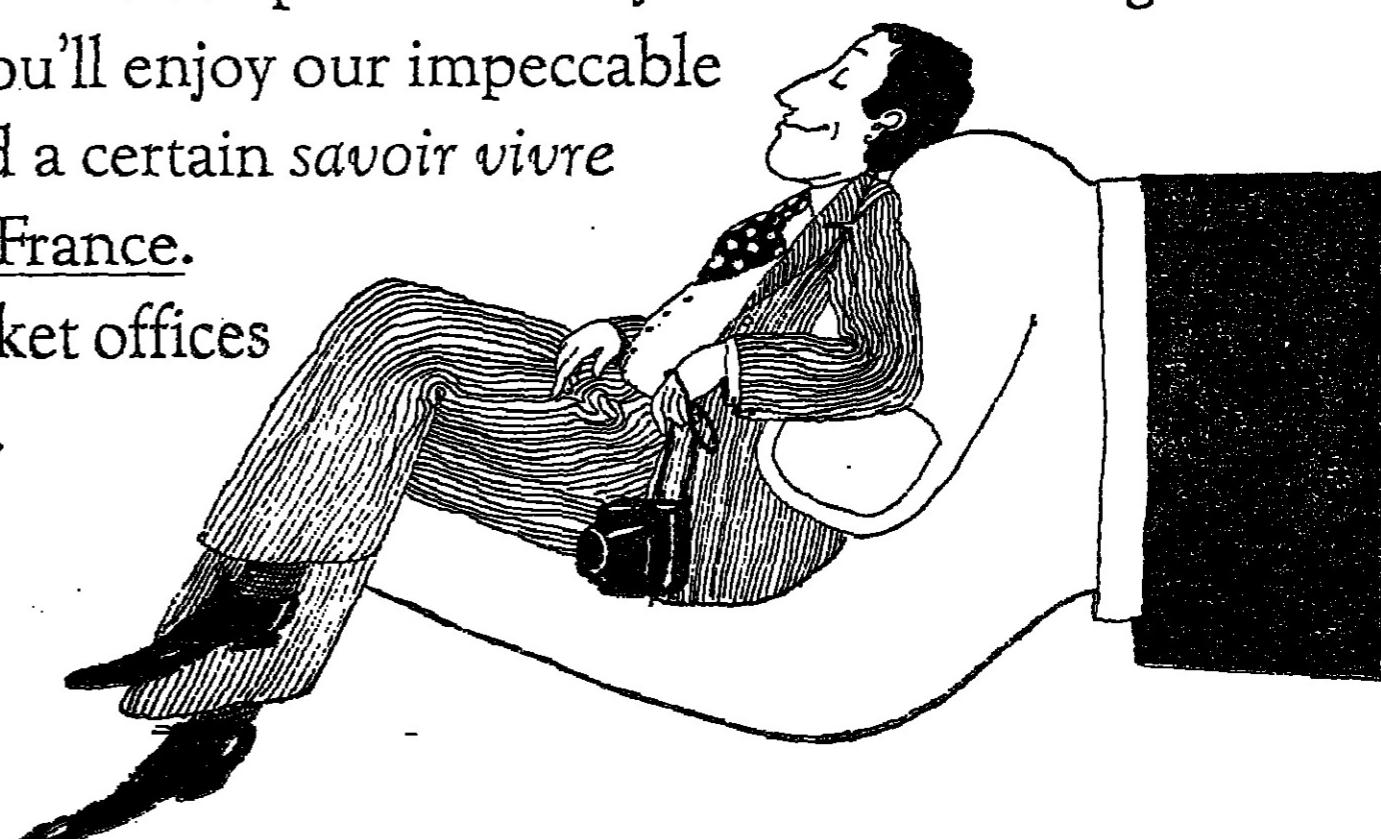
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## Why Women Become Secretaries

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK July 10 (INT'L)—A generation ago, the woman who had to earn a living did not have much choice. If she was not enthralled by teaching or nursing, she learned stenography and typing and became a secretary.

Today, job opportunities have broadened, but women still choose secretarial work for the old reason. They are pretty sure to find a job. Starting salaries of \$10,000 are not unusual and top-flight, experienced women report earning \$20,000. Secretarial schools have more offers of jobs than they can fill; columns of listings appear in

help-wanted ads and the skilled secretary knows there is sufficient demand for her services so that she is not tied to a job she does not like.

To raise the status of secretaries, the National Secretaries Association (International) has been sponsoring an examination to set professional standards.

Only about 40 per cent of the candidates pass the examination, but those who do can use C.S.C. after their names, signifying "certified professional secretary."

About 15,000 women have already taken the test.

The National Organization for Women is trying to raise management's consciousness about the role of office workers and is try-

ing to break down sex stereotypes by encouraging men to become secretaries. Some feminists believe unionization is the only sure way to improve a secretary's standing. Even the most militant say that money isn't the biggest problem; male chauvinism is.

Even without feminist attempts to raise their consciousness, successful secretaries have their share of complaints about their field. They see sexism rampant in many offices, with women still expected to set the table for luncheon meetings or go for coffee. Some object to training young men who go on to administrative positions. And many still consider much of what is said about them too much of a caricature.

### Office Machine

Most secretaries who did not go to college regret it; not that they think college training would necessarily help them on the job, but they feel it improves the chance of rising to managerial levels.

Despite complaints about the dreariness of typing or being treated like an office machine, secretaries in all ranks, from beginners to executive assistants, find a good deal of satisfaction in their work.

Not everyone objects to taking care of personal matters for her boss. "He works so hard—he's here before I come in and stays after I leave—so if he needs coffee or an aspirin, I don't mind getting him some," a young secretary said.

### Involvement

Some secretaries take pride in knowing what is going to happen in their company before everybody else does, even if they cannot talk about it. Some find that their inside information encompasses a much broader area.

"The feeling you are involved in something very important to the country is terribly gratifying," observed Dorothy de Borghere, who was in the Foreign Service for years. She met her present boss, C. Douglas Dillon, when he was U.S. ambassador to France 20 years ago and served with him during his service in the State Department and as secretary of the Treasury. Today her interest in the art world is deepening since Mr. Dillon is president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For Elizabeth Deuble, who started work in September, there is the pleasure of learning.

"I didn't know anything about leases, agreements and mergers before," said Miss Deuble, who works for a partner in a law firm. "Now I can help the new secretaries as they come in."

Miss Deuble, 22, had wanted to be a nurse, but changed her mind.

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Elizabeth Deuble, secretary in New York law firm.

A week, but took her present job for \$20 less because she liked the atmosphere. In December, she received a raise and a bonus. "And we have a fantastic health insurance plan," she added.

Miss Deuble terms her work "satisfying, not glamorous" and plans to continue after marriage.

"I couldn't sit home watching soap operas and doing the wash," she said. "I know I could take care of the house and still do my job because I'm doing that right now for my father."

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974

**K. Rejects Reactors Built by Americans****Electric Power Units Be Made in Britain**By Terry Robards  
LONDON, July 10 (NYT).—The government announced today that it will use British technology in development of the nation's new power program and stated that the public lacked confidence in American nuclear reactors.

A long-awaited decision, the government rejected the use of surcharged light water reactors.

Sloped by Westinghouse Electric Corp. in the United States, though the British Central Electricity Generating Board had recommended them.

Instead, the government opted for British-designed steam generating heavy water reactors, which have yet to be proved to be as capable as the American light water reactors in commercial use. New designs will be used for the British reactors,

the government said its decision was based partly on a desire to promote British nuclear technology and on the probability that safety clearance could be gained quickly. By implication, governments questioned the safety of the American system.

Eric Varley, Secretary for Energy, told Parliament: "The government have decided against commitment to the light-water reactor, but have asked the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate carry through to conclusions our examination of the generic safety issues."

Later, at a news conference, Mr. Varley said he did not wish to imply that the government's decision meant that the American reactors had been found unsafe, as critics immediately suggested that safety had been a key consideration.

Some technical doubts about the safety of the American reactors had previously been expressed here, although officials of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission are firmly denied that "any safety problems exist."

Mr. Varley declined to estimate the cost of the nuclear program or to specify how many new nuclear plants would be built. He implied, however, that perhaps 20 units would be involved over a period of years.

He said the program would begin with reactor units of 600 to 700 megawatts, which are not yet to reduce the problem of scaling up from an existing French prototype of 100 megawatts capacity. He added that no more than 4,000 megawatts of nuclear power capacity would be built over the next four years.

The energy secretary said Canada had agreed to supply the requirements for the British system, pending the construction of heavy water plant here at some point in the future.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Bonn to Guarantee Airbus**

The West German government has announced guarantees of up to 1.81 billion deutsche marks for commercial production of the European Airbus and the VFW short-range jet. The government says the guarantees are intended to protect the manufacturers of the planes against any losses on shortfalls in sales. The Airbus, a large-capacity jet liner, is manufactured by Airbus Industrie of France, owned 47.8 per cent each by Aérospatiale of France, and Deutsche Aerospace of Germany, and 4.2 per cent by CASA of Spain. The first production model was delivered in May to Air France. The VFW jet is manufactured by the German-Dutch VFW-Fokker group. First deliveries to customers are due in 1976.

**Michelin, Goodyear Eye Joint Unit**

Michelin and Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber Co. are reported to be planning construction of a joint plant in France for production of isoprene monomers, a basic product in synthetic rubber. The new unit, to be built near Le Havre, would supply Cie. du Polyisoprène Synthétique, which produces 45,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year. That company is equally owned by Michelin and Goodyear. At present, the synthetic-rubber unit is supplied isoprene-monomers by Japanese producers.

**Bancal Sells Shares to Rothschild**

Bancal Tristate Corp., holding company of the Bank of California, has approved the sale of an additional 100,000 shares of its common stock to Baron Edmond de Rothschild at a price of \$22 a share. During the past year, Bancal has sold 400,000 shares of its common stock to Baron de Rothschild or La Compagnie Financière, a company controlled by him, at a price of \$27 a share.

**Cost to Increase 12 to 15 Per Cent****Airlines Plan New Transatlantic Fare Rise**

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—

International airlines tentatively approved yesterday the fifth increase in United States-Europe air fares of the year, but cushioned the effects on some travelers by voting a new "early bird" discount plan for those who buy tickets at least 60 days before a trip.

Under the preliminary agreement adopted by airlines at a meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the average cost of a ticket between this country and Europe will increase 12 to 15 per cent over current levels on Nov. 1. This will be in addition to increases averaging 20 per cent already imposed this year.

The agreement, which is subject to governmental approval and possibly minor revision, by airlines, sets the price of a standard economy-class round-trip ticket between New York and London, which was \$626 last summer and \$682 this summer, at \$764 next summer.

Most special round-trip excursion plans aimed at expanding the tourist market will be raised 10 to 20 per cent over current rates.

The standard 20-to-45-day excursion, which requires travelers to be abroad at least 22 days and no more than 45, was \$332 for the New York-London round trip last summer and is currently \$418.

It would be \$509 next year, a two-year increase of 50 per cent. However, the airlines agreed to set aside a certain number of seats under the excursion plan—an average of 20 per cent on each flight—for the early bird discount. Between New York and London, for example, the round-trip fare under this plan would be \$426 next year, an increase of 5 per cent over this year's 20-to-45-day excursion. Those who buy excursion discount tickets and then cancel would lose 25 per cent.

**Hitachi Profit Soars by 35%**

TOKYO, July 10 (AP-DJ).—

Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electric equipment manufacturer, today announced record consolidated sales and profit for the year ended March 31, but predicted a mild downturn in net income for the current year.

Before extraordinary items, consolidated net profit rose 36 per cent to \$2.14 billion, or \$264 million, from \$1.52 billion the previous year.

After extraordinary items, which included mainly sales of land, net income was \$5.84 billion yen.

Hitachi Sato, a company spokesman, said consolidated net income before extraordinary items is expected to decline about 10 per cent in the current fiscal year, mainly as a result of higher raw material and wage costs.

He noted that last year Hitachi managed to hold material cost increases to an average of between 5 and 6 per cent despite the oil crisis and rapid rise of Japan's wholesale price index.

Material cost increases in 1974 are expected to average about 10 per cent, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi's consolidated sales in the year ended March totaled a record 1.620 billion yen, up from 1.283 billion yen a year earlier.

A sales gain of more than 15 per cent is expected for the current year, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi said its 1973 results placed it third in the world among electrical equipment makers both in terms of sales and profit. The company said General Electric Co. of the United States ranks first and Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, of the Netherlands, second. Hitachi is followed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and RCA Corp. both of the United States, the company said.

ELF Profits Soar

PARIS, July 10 (AP-DJ).—ELF-Aquitaine, the French state oil concern, said today its consolidated profits more than tripled last year.

Earnings rose to 764 million francs (\$163 million) from 231 million francs in 1972. Sales increased to 12.8 billion francs from 9.4 billion francs.

The report concluded that Russia will become a major exporter of natural gas "within a relatively short time," but it remains questionable whether it will be a substantial net exporter of petroleum.

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For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo Ortega, Executive Vice-President.

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**Official Seeks Merger for N.Y. Bank****Tries to Get Backing For Change in Law**

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—

Joseph Barr, the new chairman of the troubled Franklin National Corp., is seeking administration and congressional support for legislation that would permit an out-of-state bank to merge with Franklin.

According to some officials and legislators who talked with Mr. Barr, he told them that at least one bank in California and one in Texas have indicated an interest in merging with Franklin.

Mr. Barr reportedly has not stated that a merger is the only answer for the bank, which has suffered huge losses on foreign exchange transactions.

But he has told those he is seeing here that it would be best for the nation, as well as for Franklin and its shareholders, if the number of potential acquiring banks were as large as possible.

**Exact Condition Not Known**

Mr. Barr is reportedly telling officials here that no one can tell yet what the exact condition of the bank is.

Even assuming that it is not insolvent, however, he foresees a drain on the resources of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in order to put the bank in shape to continue in business as a new entity.

It is known that Franklin owes the Federal Reserve System more than \$1 billion and that it has large paper losses on its bond portfolio, although Mr. Barr has insisted that its assets are basically sound and untainted. But any acquiring bank would presumably want to be rid of such burdens as the large debt to the Federal Reserve and this could be something that the FDIC would be asked to pay off.

Mr. Barr has emphasized the drain on the FDIC's \$6 billion in assets that is already in process as a result of the closing and merger of C. Arnhold Smith's bank in San Diego. A larger further drain on the FDIC could arise if there are few applicants for a merger with Franklin. Mr. Barr is saying.

**Wide Market Sought**

He is, therefore, urging officials and members of Congress to take action that, as he puts it, "will make the merger market as large as possible."

Specifically, he is seeking support for legislation that would permit limited exceptions to section 3-D of the Bank Holding Company Act, which prohibits holding company acquisitions between Europe and certain points in the British Commonwealth for several years.

In calling the agreement tentative, the International Air Transport Association, an organization of 111 airlines that sponsored the meeting, said it was still subject to modification.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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—1974— Stocks and  
High Low Div In S P/E 100s. High Low Last Clrge Net

(Continued from preceding page)

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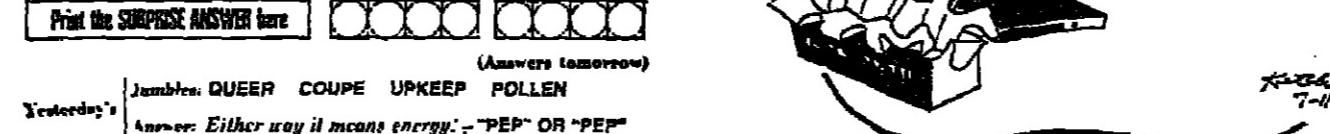
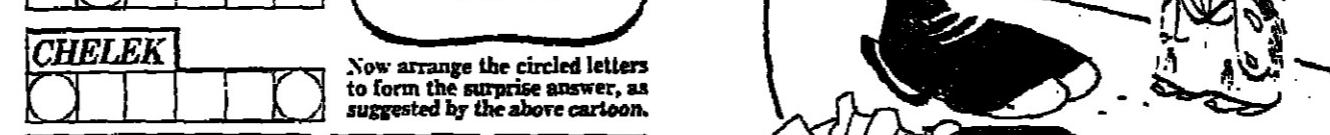
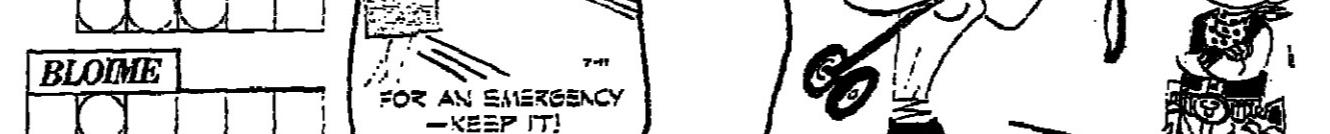
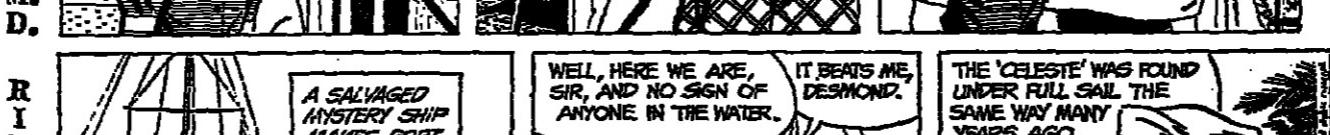
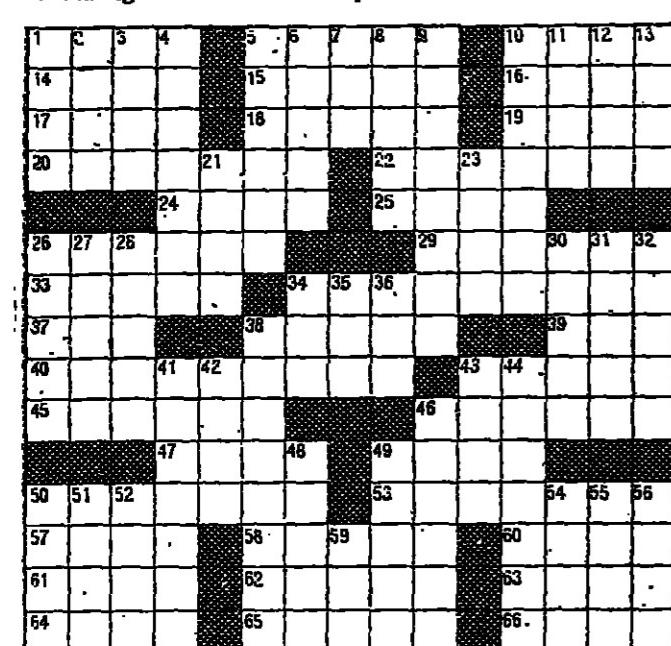


## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- Edgar Guest's "O' livin'"
- Steep slope
- Refs' relatives
- Grass of Africa
- Knotty problem
- Gaze intently
- Aperture
- African animal
- Dutch colonial V.I.P.
- Resentment
- Uncertain
- Game piece
- Aurelius
- City on the Loire
- Partners of pains
- Cold comfort
- Arctic explorer
- Urgency places
- Full of: Surfix
- Cocked hats
- Coat fur
- Governing body
- Rhythymical
- Kind of race
- Grating



## BOOKS

## THE CAPTIVE DREAMER

By Christian de La Mazière. Translated from French by Francis Stuart. Saturday Review/Dutton. 271 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Ted Morgan

## CHRISTIAN DE LA MAZIERE

He was one of the memorable figures in Marcel Ophuls's moving documentary, "The Sorrows and the Pity," one of the 1,000 Frenchmen, who for reasons as varied as their backgrounds, joined the Waffen SS to fight the Russians on the eastern front in 1944, forming the Charlemagne division. Their gesture was futile and those who survived was doomed, and those who survived the horrors of the eastern front returned to France to face prison terms and worse.

In "The Captive Dreamer," Le Mazière tells us about a certain kind of European education. We follow a young man setting out in the worst of all possible worlds, a latter-day Candide, for it took a healthy dose of naivete to put on an SS uniform at the end of 1944, when the war was all but over.

Le Mazière was 24, the son of a right-wing cavalry officer who had fought with the Poles against the Russians after World War I. He inherited his father's anti-Communism, unto which he was grafted a sympathy for Nazism. He was one of those well-brought-up young men who, after living through the Popular Front and the weakness and corruption that led to the 1940 defeat, put his hopes in fascism.

He spent the war years waiting for a collaboration weekly, and with Paris about to be liberated, he opted for the Charlemagne division. He estimates that it was made up of one-third working-class youths, one-third students and the final third aristocrats and adventurers. On one level, La Mazière's decision was expedient, although the punishment he was soon to face was far more severe than the possible difficulties he would have met by remaining in France. On another level, La Mazière was drawn to extreme situations. He felt a need for sacrifice. He wanted demands to be made upon him. Joining the SS, however paradoxical, it seemed at this late date, satisfied the inner man.

When he put on the black uniform with the silver double S and made his first Nazi salute, he writes, "I felt I had crossed a threshold... but these men fascinated me and I wanted to be assimilated into their ranks. I saw them as a race apart. They struck me as strong, courageous, and ruthless beings, without weakness, who would never become corrupt."

La Mazière says that he did not know that other SS were assigned to implement the final solution in concentration camps. At the same time, he admits his anti-Semitism: "In the closed world in which I moved, they (the Jews) represented the forces of evil."

One can disagree completely with La Mazière's political stance and still find much to admire in his book. Few World War II memoirs have so vividly described the confusion of Europe in 1945, with Allied armies racing to reach Berlin first, and with each army harboring its contingent of displaced persons like La Mazière.

Following officers' school in Prague, La Mazière joined an antitank unit, which, armed with Panzerfausts (antitank guns), was sent to stop the Red Army's armored advance through Pomerania. The strange spectacle of young Frenchmen in German uniforms defending the Eastern marches when the fighting in their own country had stopped.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

July 10, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (a) irregularly.

1. Alexander Fund	\$8.30	2. Cleo Fund	\$10.00
3. Amsterdam Fund	\$10.00	4. Cloudy Fund	\$10.00
5. Ankara Fund	\$10.00	6. Gloomy Fund	\$10.00
7. Athens Fund	\$10.00	8. Munch Fund	\$10.00
9. Belgrade Fund	\$10.00	10. Nasty Fund	\$10.00
11. Berlin Fund	\$10.00	12. Nice Fund	\$10.00
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33. Las Palmas Fund	\$10.00	34. Zürich Fund	\$10.00
35. Lisbon Fund	\$10.00	36. Zürich Fund	\$10.00
37. London Fund	\$10.00	38. Zürich Fund	\$10.00
39. Los Angeles Fund	\$10.00	40. Zürich Fund	\$10.00

\*Yesterday's reading: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

and resistance had become useless, has an unreal quality. It was not only a nightmare, it was a pointless nightmare.

Le Mazière was in a unit of 750 that was caught for three weeks behind Russian lines. He saw the might of the Red Army, the squadrons of B-52s, the endless columns of guns on caterpillar tractors, and he realized that the war was over. The problem now became survival. He and his men drank water from a pool filled with the decomposing bodies of German soldiers slaughtered by the Russians. They ate the raw flesh of their horses and left behind the badly wounded, with a gun by their side. They had no compasses, and marched around in circles on frostbitten feet. They were down to 20, hiding in a farmhouse, when they surrendered.

At this point, Le Mazière had his first stroke of good luck. The detachment that captured him was Polish not Russian. The Russians would have shot him. The Poles advised him to remove his SS uniform before they turned him over for questioning to a diabolical political commissar who twice stimulated his execution. He was sent to Moscow and was prepared for a long acquaintance with a Russian jail, when he benefited from an agreement between Stalin and De Gaulle to turn over one another's nationals.

For him, that meant a change of prison. But his hopes lifted when he was told that General de Gaulle would be more lenient with those who had fought than with the politicians. He joined the generals and admirals and former high civil servants who formed the collaborationist elite, in Paris's Fresnes prison. In 1946, summoned before a special court of justice, he refused to repudiate anything he had done and was sentenced to a five-year prison term. But in 1948, this Catholic pro-fascist was pardoned by a Socialist atheist President, Vincent Auriol. Since then, like Candide, Le Mazière has cultivated his own garden. But his book is a marvelous description of a young man who, in trying to live out his political ideal, learned the meaning of absurdity.

Ted Moysan, formerly known as Sanchez de Gramont, is the author of "The French: Portrait of a People" and other books. © The Washington Post.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

Who actually sold, based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities in the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent cumulative appearance.

Last Week on Week List

FICTION

1. *Waterloo*, by Richard Adams2. *Jaws*, by Peter Benchley3. *Catch-22*, by Joseph Heller4. *The War Club*, by Irvin Wallace5. *The Smell of the Hunter*, by Helen Macdonald6. *The Siege*, by John Toland7. *Bury My Heart at Wounded*, by Dee Brown8. *Winter Kills*, by Richard Condon9. *Death of a Salesman*, by Arthur Miller10. *My God, What Is This?*, by Harry Miller11. *On the Waterfront*, by Elia Kazan12. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, by Ken Kesey13. *Goodbye Darkness*, by Margaret Craven14. *General*15. *President's Men*, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward16. *The Guide*, by Alexandre Solzhenitsyn17. *The Story of the Andes Survival*, by Paul Head18. *Times to Remember*, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy19. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, by Ken Kesey20. *Monetary Crisis*, by Harry Miller21. *Waterloo*, by James Michener22. *Paver M. Brode*23. *Working by Stroke*, by Terence Rattigan24. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, by Ken Kesey25. *Management*, by Peter F. Drucker26. *Canary*27. *Waterloo*28. *Waterloo*29. *Waterloo*30. *Waterloo*31. *Waterloo*32. *Waterloo*33. *Waterloo*34. *Waterloo*35. *Waterloo*36. *Waterloo*37. *Waterloo*38. *Waterloo*39. *Waterloo*40. *Waterloo*41. *Waterloo*42. *Waterloo*43. *Waterloo*44. *Waterloo*45. *Waterloo*46. *Waterloo*47. *Waterloo*48. *Waterloo*49. *Waterloo*50. *Waterloo*51. *Waterloo*</div



